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Fine fresh Roasted Rio, per lb.....25c Combination Java, per lb.....30c

per gal......20c

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WAGON WHEAT.....59c

ACME MILLING COMPANY. 352 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.

Drowned in East River. NEW YORK, April 26.—Joseph Cronin, insteen years old; James McEvoy, sixteen rears old, and John Fitzgerald, nineteen ears old, who were all employed on the onl dock of Edward Cunningham, went owing on East river, and Cronin and McSvoy were drowned while Fitzgerald was aved after the boat had capsized. SUSPENDERS!

2,500 of 'em. Elastic cord ends. Guyot styles. All Mail Orders Promptly Filled. new patterns. Just the thing for gentle spring.

13 cents

Takes choice. Man who made them said they ought to sell for 35c. We make the special price for

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Northwest corner of Pennsylvania and Michigan streets has desirable rooms for rent, singly or en suite. Apply to the Custodian, on the premises. No small children admitted. No cooking allowed.

Main Entrance on Michigan St.

CAMPOS AT HAVANA

SPAIN'S "PACIFIER" WELCOMED TO THE CUBAN CAPITAL.

Battles Near Puerto Principe Reported by a Pennsylvanian.

HAVANA, April 26. - Captain-general Martinez de Campos arrived here at 9:30 o'clock p. m. yesterday. Immediately after his arrival became known Generals Arderius, Barraquer, Suero and Molins, with their aids-de-camp and a number of officers of all grades, delegates from the various political parties and friends of those taking part in the reception, went on board the steamer Villaverde in order to greet De Campos. The news of the arrival of the Captain-general spread rapidly, and immense crowds of people soon filled the streets, and on the principal thoroughfares the national colors and patriotic emblems were everywhere displayed. After being taken ashore in a felucca the Captaingeneral went to the palace and immediately afterwards began giving orders concerning the conduct of the campaign against the insurgents. He says the rainy season has retarded the advance of the troops, but nevertheless the military operations will be pushed, as the rebellion must be subdued promptly and effectively. He expressed the belief that this will soon be accomplished, adding that he relies on the patriotic support of all classes of people. From 9 o'clock until noon to-day the Captain-general received visits from all who were desirous of greeting him. He will soon leave Havana for the front.

General Ardis, brother-in-law of Marshal De Campos, gave the new captain-general an affectionate welcome in the name of the army, the volunteers, the army and the firemen. He reiterated in strong terms the dhesion to the captain-general of those whose motto is discipline and love of nation and king. In reply Marshal De Campos said he knew the difficulties with which he had to contend, but declared that the insurrection would soon be brought to an end. He stated the operations against the rebels would not be suspended under any circumstances. He had given strict orders to the several columns of government troops that they were not to retire before the rebels unless the latter should be in strongly superior force and oblige them to do so. He would reward those who performed meriperior force and oblige them to do so. He would reward those who performed meritorious actions, but he would demand the exact fulfillment of duty and those who did not do their duty would be punished. Continuing, Marshal De Campos declared that he had come to carry on the war as humanely as possible. He had given strict orders that noncombatants and their familles must be treated with respect and further. manely as possible. He had given strict orders that noncombatants and their families
must be treated with respect and furthermore that the prisoners and wounded must
be treated kindly. Outrages on women and
other immoral actions would meet with
speedy and severe retribution. He did not
want any one to ever be able to say that
he had consented to such actions. In Spain
it was hoped that all the loyal people of
Cuba would support each other and himself
in order that the insurrection should be
speedily quelled. His only dezire was to
bring about peace in the island.

The press and all the political parties
manifest great confidence in the elevated
spirit in which De Campos is carrying out
his delicate mission.

The insurgents in the Mazanillo district
have adopted the tactics followed in previous revolutions, and are levying on the owners of plantations for contributions of money and arms. Threats are made by the insurgents that if their demands are not complied with, the torch will be applied to the
fields of standing cane and the plantation
buildings.

It is reported here that two negro bands

It is reported here that two negro bands have risen in Banes, near Gibara, in the northern part of the province of Santiago de Cuba.

LETTER FROM AN INSURGENT. Captain Hanna's Account of Engage-

ments Near Puerto Principe.

sylvania in command of an independent sylvania in command of an independent company of American volunteers. It is dated "In Camp, near Puerto Principe, Cuba, April 20." It follows:

"After many days of battle, we are in sight of Puerto Principe, We left Camp Liberty on the morning of April 14, and proceeded all day without noteworthy inter-

Next morning we broke camp at

5:40. About noon our advance guard was fired upon by Spanish guerrillas under command of Captain Ballabao, who mistook our advance guard for small bands of insurgents. Our main command came on at double quick, and when Captain Ballabao saw how strong our forces were, he promptly surrendered. We captured fifty-five, with their
arms and equipments, losing three men
killed and seven wounded. We again took
up march, camping at 4 p. m. During the
night our sples brought word that the
Spaniards were out in force about six miles
to the front, and intended to give us battle
in the morning. Colonel Arctino, who was
in command ordered us to advance and in the morning. Colonel Arctino, who was in command, ordered us to advance and surprise them, but found them drawn up in line of battle, ready to receive us. By this time it was almost daypreak, We soon found they outnumbered us two to one. My company, together with Companies B, C and D, were sent at the Spanlards' center. Companies E, F and G were sent against their left and Companies I and K and the Texas Rangers were sent to break their right, if Rangers were sent to break their right, it possible. Though battery and troop of cavalry were posted with us, my company had the honor of leading the charge. Our Gatling guns did havoc among their ranks. The enemy held their fire until we were within one hundred yards of them, when they opened a deadly furilled a dolor much demons to our ranks. yards of them, when they opened a deadly fusillade, doing much damage to our ranks and staggering us. We soon rallied, and in a moment were among them. Our Winchesters did good work, and the Spaniards were soon flying before us. They rallied and tried to dislodge us, but, having the advantage, we held our own, driving them back in confusion. Again and again they charged, but each time they were repulsed with heavy loss. On the right the rangers were as successful as ourselves, but on the left our forces were having a hand-to-hand conflict. We went to their relief, and soon victory was ours. Out of 1,800 men we lost 235 killed and wounded. Our colonel was killed, together with two captains and eight lieutenants, one captain being among the rangers. I am wounded myself, but anticipate no serious effects.

and eight heutenants, one capsain being among the rangers. I am wounded myself, but anticipate no serious effects.

"We came in sight of Puerto Principe on the 18th. We have been harassed by the enemy constantly on the march. We expect to be reinforced by two regiments of infantry to-morrow, when we will attack Puerto Principe, which is defended by a large force of Spaniards. In our battle we secured ammunition and arms, with a large stock of supplies. From the prisoners we have learned that the enemy we engaged consisted of the Second and Fifth Battalions of Spain and an infantry regiment from the regular army of Cuba. We are receiving help from the United States daily, and as every Cuban in the insurgent ranks has entered with the expectation to win we are hopeful."

Experiences of American Tourists. NEW YORK. April 26.-The steam yacht Oneida, with E. C. Benedict, her owner, and De Forest Manie and James Ross aboard, has returned from a month's cruise in southern waters. The trim little craft, made famous by the pilgrimages of President Cleveland and family, left here March 27. After a number of exciting experiences the Oneida reached Havana and there the three tourists left the yacht for a turn around the city. They were at once arrested, hedged in by bayonets and conducted to the lockup. They spent half an hour there, for, being unable to talk Spansish, they did not make necessary explanations. Finally, however, by the intervention of a Turk they secured their liberty and were given passports through all parts of the island while in Cuba. The three were little impressed with the strength of the insurgents. According to Mr. Benedict the alleged insurrection is simply an uprising among the negro laborers. The upper class Spaniards, he says, deplore the outbreak and are doing what they can

Two American Seamen Released. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 26.-Two American seamen who had been imprisoned here since Feb. 23 were released to-day. They are August Bolton and Gustave Richelieu. The government authorities found them in a small boat near the coast, under circumstances which aroused suspicion that they had landed revolutionists on the island somewhere near here and were re-GAINESVILLE, Fla., April 26.—A letter was received to-day from one of the camps of the Cuban insurgents, written to a friend in this city, by Captain Hanna, the Penn-then at a port in Haitl, and then that

ISMENA MARTIN'S CAREER. Once Sailed Under Kate Field's Name

CLEVELAND, O., April 26 .- Miss Ismena Martin, who has been arrested in Chicago, had a similar brief career in Cleveland a year ago. She came to Cleveland representing that she had worked on a New York newspaper, and as she evidently had some experience, she obtained employment on one of the Sunday papers. This lasted until the publisher was called on to produce a diamond brooch that had been entrusted to her from which to write a jeweler's descriptive advertisement. She produced the brooch, claiming that she had forgotten it, and was dismissed. A few days later a woman who kept her face veiled when outside of her room registered at the Stillman as Kate Field, of Washington. This lasted a few days until Kate Field telegraphed from Washington that the woman at the Stillman who had foolishly allowed the newspaper men to interview her was an imposter. The veiled lady was invited to leave the hotel, and disappeared. Then it was discovered that she had obtained jewelry and costly raiment worth \$1,000 on credit, and a warrant was issued for her arrest. The detectives learned that she was Miss Martin, the daughter of a wealthy ex-alderman of Detroit. He came to Cleveland, and said she had done the same thing before, and settled with the jewelers and merchants. a diamond brooch that had been entrusted

TRIED TO STEAL HER CHILD. Mrs. Stiles Defeated in an Attempt to

Abduct Her Daughter. CHICAGO, April 28.-Mrs. Lillian Brower case, in which her husband named Herbert Crane, the wealthy manufacturer of this city, as corespondent, made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to-day to abduct her young daughter from the place where the child was placed by the father. After the conclusion of the suit the little girl was left with Mrs. Stiles at St. Charles, Ill. From that place she was taken by the father, who placed her in St. Xavier's Academy in this city. To-day Mrs. Stiles, accompanied by John Feeney, said to be a detective, visited the school and attempted to take her daughter from the place. Sister Agatha, of the school, tried to take the little girl from Mrs. Stiles, and a desperate struggle resulted between the two women. Feeney came to aid Mrs. Stiles, and waved a revolver, threatening to shoot anybody who interfered with him or with Mrs. Stiles. The sister refused to give up the girl, however, and Feeney, seeing that help was coming to the aid of the sister, hurried out of the building. The matter was finally compromised, Mrs. Stiles agreeing to leave the girl in the school if she would be allowed to see her once a week. This was where the child was placed by the father. lowed to see her once a week. This was agreed to and Mrs. Stiles left the school.

STRICT RETRENCHMENT.

Edict of the Whiteway Government for Newfoundland's Benefit.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 26.-The Whiteway government has decided to adopt a policy of strict retrencament. In line with this decision it will abolish the St. Johns municipal council, the government engineer's department, the fisheries commission, special road grants, grants for ocean mail services and perquisites to government officials. A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made in salaries of all government employes who receive under \$10,000 per year, while a cut of 20 per cent. will be made in salaries above that amount. A legislative commission will be appointed to reduce the membership of the legislative assembly one-third, and the legislative council will be abolished. Economies will be made in other directions principally the made in other directions, principally the abolition of offices. It is expected that this will effect savings of \$200,000 yearly to Rumors are current that the government has abandoned the plan of confederation of Canada, and that it expects to secure a loan of \$2,000,000 in the United States.

SALE OF "OLD MASTERS."

Good Prices for Pictures by Prominent Painters-\$50,000 for a Van Dyck.

NEW YORK, April 26.-At Chickering Hall to-night \$50,000 was paid for an "old master," at the dissolution sale of the painttion. The painting was the work of Van Dyck. The subject was "The Marchese de Spinola and Her Little Daughter." Knoedler & Co., the art dealers, of this city, were the purchasers. Much applause followed the sale, and much pleasure was expressed that the picture will not go out of this country. The works of other old masters were also disposed of. Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Lady Hervey" brought \$6,100; Gainsborough's "Mrs. Beech." \$4,150; two, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, "Miss Kent" and "Portrait Study," brought \$5,000 and \$1,650, respectively. A portrait of Marie De Medicis, by F. Forbus, brought \$4,600; a portrait of Bianca Capello, by Bronzino, \$4,100; Peter Paul Rubens's portrait of his father confessor, \$5,550; "M'lle, Ollvier," by Creus, \$1,500; a portrait of Margaret Roper, by Moro, \$2,600; A. Altedofer's "A Baptism," \$2,500; J. De Bourgogne's "The Legend of St. Catherine of Alexandria," \$2,550, and B. Gozzoli's "A Marriage Scene," \$1,325. tion. The painting was the work of Van

SOUTH CAROLINA DEFIANT.

Liquor Seized Under the Dispensary Law Despite Judge Goff's Order.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 26,-Judge Goff and the State of South Carolina are likely to lock horns. Despite the temporary injunction he granted in the United States Court, restraining dispensary officers from seizing liquor brought into the State in violation of the dispensary law, to-day constables, acting under orders from Governor Evans, seized liquor in several parts of the State. They are in contempt of Judge Goff's order, and it is expected that he will promptly take steps to punish them. If Governor Evans attempts to protect them there will be a lively clash of author-

Window Glass Workers' Scale.

PITTSBURG, April 26.—The various locals of the National Association of Windowcais of the National Association of Windowglass Workers are voting on a proposition
to hold a national convention here in July,
and it is probable that one will be held.
There has been no convention since 1891.
Members in the organization are said to be
very mixed up. There has been a bitter
fight on between President Simon Burns
and John P. Eberhardt, the ex-president,
on account of which Secretary Springer has
threatened to resign. Eberhardt was defeated for the presidency last time on account of the wage scale he accepted. It
was intended to give the manufacturers a
cut from 10 to 17 cents, but when the scale
went into effect it was seen that it called
for a 50-per-cent, reduction. The national
convention is called with the view to increasing the scale to the old price.

It Is Not a Trust. CHICAGO, April 26.—George M. Paine, the president of the recently organized Sash. Door and Blind Association, makes the following statement relative to the proceedings of the meeting held at the Auditorium last week: "The report that the old trust had been reorganized and that prices would be increased 10 per cent, was incorrect. The association is a revival of the one in existence in 1893, and in no particular is it in the nature of a trust. It was a gathering of manufacturers, largely for the purpose of considering the necessity of reducing production."

Ten Men Reported Drowned. BALTIMORE, April 28.—A report comes from Burham's wharf, Middlesex county, Virginia, that during a storm on the Rappahannock, ten men (two white and eight colored), were drowned. When the storm broke a number of canoes sought safety under the lee of a vessel. The vessel dragged anchor and the canoes were cut loose. It was the occupants of these boats that were drowned.

Detroit's Horse Show.

DETROIT, Mich., April 26.—The success of Detroit's horse show continues unabated. The second night's entertainment was attended by another crowded house. One of the more interesting events to-night was the exhibit of ladies' saddle horses, in which Miss Pingree, daughter of the Mayor, and her steed scored the most points and Miss Pingree was awarded the continued in the steed scored the most points and Miss Pingree was awarded the continued in the steed scored the most points and Miss Pingree was awarded the continued in the steed scored the second the se

VICTORIOUS JAPAN MENACED BY RUSSIA, FRANCE AND GERMANY,

The Mikado "Advised" to Renounce Absolute and Final Possession of the Lino Tung Peninsula.

JAPAN WILL NOT RECEDE

AND MAY RECEIVE THE MORAL SUP-PORT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Minister Kurino's Views on the Subject-China's Emperor Urged to Reject hi Hung Chang's Treaty.

LONDON, April 26.-Direct and positive

information from official sources is at hand oncerning the exact negotiations between Russia, France and Germany on the one hand and Japan on the other. The Russian, French and German ministers separately interviewed the Japanese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, under instructions from their respective governments, and presented nemoranda in which it was stated that the governments of Russia, France and Germany, on examining the terms of peace imposed by Japan upon China, have found that the possession of the peninsula of Liao-Tung, claimed by Japan, would be a constant menace to the capital of China and at the same time would threaten the independence of Corea and render it noneffective in fact. In this sense and for other reasons, it would be, it was stated, a constant menace to the permanent peace of the far East. Consequently, the governments of France, Russia and Germany, desiring to show their sincere friendship for the government of Japan, advises it to renounce the absolute and final possession of the peninsula of Lizo-Tung. The memoranda of these three governments make it plain that they are presented in the way of friendly advice to the Japanese government, and are not intended in any way to convey any open or covert menace.

The impression is gaining ground that Japan can rely on the friendly counsel of the United States at the present moment. The governments of Great Britain and Italy have made it plain that they don't intend to follow the example of Russia, France and Germany, and the great commercial interests of the United States in the far East, would largely benefit, no less than the constant attitude of the United States towards Japan, lead diplomates to believe that the United States at this juncture will not fail to make such a use of its good offices as will prevent Japan from being deprived of

the fruits of her victory. The treaty of peace has already been ratified by the Emperor of Japan, and it would be extremely difficult to make any change. The only effect of Russia's, France's and Germany's attitude must be to encourage the party in China which is opposed to any thus to prolong the war indefinitely. It may be stated in the most positive terms that the reports thus far circulated regarding Japan's reply to the powers are not correct. The reply had not been sent as late as the 26th, and from intimations received from the highest and most reliable sources here it may be stated that the reply, while moderate and conciliatory in tone, will not contain any recession from what Japan regards

as rightfully due her. The Shanghai correspondent of the Times telegraphs: "Russia has requested the Chinese government to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convention entered into by the Chinese and Japanese plenipotentiaries at Shimonoseki. It is believed that Japan was surprised by the protests made by Russia, France and Germany against the permanent annexation by Ja-The dispatch of the latest Japanese expedition to Port Arthur was ordered for the purpose of allaying the discontent that exists in that portion of the army which has not shared in the honors of the campaign and also to force the Peking government to ratify the peace treaty.

A Peking dispatch to the Times says It is the cession of southern Manchuria, as prochiefly opposed in the Chinese capital. The agreement to this end made by Li Hung Chang specially grieves the Emperor, because the province of Manchuria is the ancestral portion of the empire. There is less opposition regarding the cession of the Island of Formosa, which is a new province. The other articles of the treaty are regarded as bearable. Several Governors and some of the generals oppose submission to the public proclamation that has been made.

A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says the National Zeitung declares that Japan must not be allowed to drive German trade out of China nor to acquire a permanent military footing in China such as would enable her to shut the door in Germany's face, perhaps in agreement with the United

In an editorial the Daily News says that to-day's telegrams will increase the satisfaction of the country with the government's policy in regard to China and Japan. The interposition of other powers already threatens complications. While there is no clear statement of the powers' objections, it does not appear that they are united by any common interest.

The Post says: "it may be that France and Germany have far deeper insight in commercial matters than either America or Great Britain, but if statistics count for anything, the advance that America has made in the last half century compares more than favorably with the advance made by either France or Germany; nor is the surplus stock either here or in America so great that immediate profits can be taken in view by these two powers. It in policy France and Germany have so suddenly adopted."

The Russian and French Fleets. NEW YORK, April 26 .- A special cablegram from Tokio says: The Russian and French fleets in these waters are prepared to stop Japanese communications unless

Japan sbandons all claims upon territory in Manchuria.

A dispatch from Yokohama says: The demand made by Russia, France and Germany that Japan refrain from annexing the Liao Tung peninsula is expected to try the seif-restraint of the Japanese nation very severely. The government will find it difficult, if not impossible, to comply without great risk of internal trouble. The present situation is viewed with much apprehension. At the same time it is believed that the government will be compelled to do its utmost to meet the European views.

TREATY MAY BE REJECTED.

Work of Viceroy Li Hung Chang Not Satisfactory to Chinese Censors. LONDON, April 26 .- A Peking dispatch to the London Times says that Mr. John W. Foster, the American advisor of the Chinese peace envoys, and the secretary of LA Hung Chang, have arrived there, and that the treaty of peace between China and She Japan is now before the Emperor and his cape.

ministers. The Chinese Foreign Office yesterday consulted with the different foreign legations. Many of the censors have presented memorials against the treaty. Prince Kung, president of the Foreign Office and of the Council of Ministers, has obtained seven days more sick leave. Other officials hesitate to recommend the ratification of the treaty. Viceroy Li Hung Chang will probably not come here, but will go to Che Foo if the ratifications are exchanged there as proposed.

as proposed.

A dispatch received at Shanghai, from Peking, says that affairs there are in a critical state. Some of the generals are in favor of continuing the war. The censors object to Viceroy Li Hung Chang and the terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan, and the officials are claiming that the Emperor alone should decide on the terms. The ratification of the treaty consequently is uncertain, and if it is ratified, it is feared that there will be trouble with the army.

MINISTER KURINO TALKS.

WASHINGTON, April 26.-Minister Ku-

He Thinks the United States Should Checkmate Europeans.

rino, of Japan, to-day gave a very significant interview on the Eastern question, He said that, in his opinion, the commercial interests of the United States in the East, particularly in Japan, are so much more extensive and important than those of Germany or France, that it would be eminently desirable, in the event of a Franco-German alliance with Russia to prevent the consummation of the peace treaty, for the United States to take an active part in offsetting such an alliance. Mr. Kurino wished it to be clearly understood, however, that this was his personal conviction. He had not, he said, received any instructions from gestion of an official or unofficial character from him to the State Department that the United States should be enlisted in its support. His views were the result of his personal information of the extent of United States interests in the East.

"The commercial interests of the United States in Japan," he said, "are very much greater than those of Germany and France. Practically, their interests are little or nothing, while those of the United States are very extensive. The British trade comes first, and after it comes the trade of the United States. It would be eminently proper, therefore, if the United States, in consideration of her superior commercial interests, should off-set a demonstration on the part of France and Germany, if any such move is actually made. I am not officially informed that it has been made nor am I apprehensive of the move should it be made. But in the event of its being realized there is little doubt, in my opinion, that the commercial interests of the United States would make it expedient to take part in the issue. This, of course, would not mean that the United States was to engage in a fight. Its co-operation would undoubtedly be effective without any radical step." States in Japan," he said, "are very much

Mr. Kurino was asked what the result would be if China's procrastination, or foreign interference, prevented a ratification of the peace agreement. "Then," he replied, "the war will be renewed on May 8 with for more vices and determination than before. The present cessation of hostilities due entirely to the armistice granted with the understanding that a peace was desired and would be effected. If, however, that reand would be effected. If, however, that result is not secured, there will be a most aggressive advance on China."

The interview show that Japan is fully alive to the menace c ntained in the suggestions of a triple European alliance to prevent the consummation of the Chino-Japanese treaty and to the advantage of meeting this alliance with a counter alliance

A telegram received at the Japanese legation states that his imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, has conferred on Minister Kurino the decoration of the second class of the Order of the Rising Sun. This decoration is on account of his services in the negotiation of the commercial treaty with the United States. The order of the Rising Sun is one of the oldest orders in Japan.

Brassey's naval annual for 1894 gives the following comparisons of the naval strength of Great Britain, France and Russia:

Battle ships—First-class: England, 19, and 3 building; France, 10, and 7 building; Russia, 5, and 5 building. Second class: England, 14; France, 6, and 2 building; Russia, 4, and three building. Third-class: England, 10; France, 6. Total battle ships: England, 43, and 3 building; France, 22, and 9 building; Russia, 9, and 8 building; Coast-defense ships—England, 12; France, 14, and 2 building; Russia, 13, and 2 building. Cruisers—Armored: England, 18; France, 9, and 4 building; Russia, 8, and 2 building. Protected, first class: England, 11, and 2 building; France, 2, and 2 building. Protected, second and third class: England, 46, and 8 building; France, 6, and 12 building; Russia, 2. Total cruisers: England, 75, and 10 building; France, 17, and 18 building; Russia, 11, and 2 building.

Look-out ships—England, 19; France, 12. Torpedo gunboats—England, 32; France, 12, and 2 building; Russia, 8.

Slow cruisers, old type—England, 22; France, 22.

Germany is not given in the comparison. of Great Britain, France and Russia:

France, 22.

Germany is not given in the comparison. Her vessels, even when called second and third class, do not equal the vessels placed in these classes by the other three great powers. The naval strength of Germany is given as follows: Battle ships, first class, 4; second class, 7; third class, 3. Armored gunboats, 11. Coast-defense ships, 9. Gunboats, 4. Cruisers, first class, 1; second class, 2; third class, 23. Torpedo gunboats, 10.

The Pope's Hopes. LONDON, April 27 .- A dispatch to the Chronicle from Rome says the Pope has instructed the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide to prepare a new plan for the conversion of Japan. The Pope hopes to enter diplomatic relations with the Mikado and to establish a new mission.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST GIBSON. Durrant's Attorneys Have Failed to

Implicate the Preacher. SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 .- During the early days of Durrant's preliminary trial an attempt was made by defendant's counsel to cast suspicion on Rev. George Gibson, pastor of Emanuel Baptist Church, Durrant's attorneys have failed so far in developing any tangible evidence connecting the minister with the tragedies. To-day Elmer A. Wolfe, a witness of the prosecution, was cross-examined by the defendant's attorney who endeavored to show that similarity between Wolfe and Durrant in appearance and dress had led to Durrant's mistaken identification by persons who had really seen Wolfe. He accounted for his movements from noon on Friday until 2 o'clock next morning. Chief Crowley said that in the Lamont case, the police would present an even stronger chain of circumstantial evidence against Durrant than in the present case. He says the case is perfect, and if Durrant is innocent his position is unfortunate.

Relative of Durrant's Shot. SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 26.-James Smith, a tramp who has been working on town near this city, was shot and instantranch of Hugh A. Frazer about a month ago and was given work. The farmer and his wife, an elderly couple, resided on the ranch alone. Yesterday afternoon, during the absence of Frazer, Smith went into the house and made an improper proposal to Mrs. Frazer. When ordered out of the house he assaulted Mrs. Frazer and attempted to attain his object by force. By making promises she induced him to desist and leave the house. Mrs. Frazer soon notified the authorities. Constable Bludworth and a deputy went to the farm and found Smith in a stall in the barn, armed with a shotgun and dirk. He refused to surrender and was shot. It is said that Smith is slightly related to Durrant, the medical student at San Francisco, who is charged with the church murders. He resembles Durrant in appearance. Smith has been reading all the newspaper accounts that he could get hold of concerning the tragedy involving his relative, and is said to have been greatly wrought up over the affair. He had become a crank on this subject. ago and was given work. The farmer and

Shot His Wife in Jan.

SIDNEY, O., April 26.—A terrible tragedy occurred in the jail here this afternoon. Some nights ago Mrs. John Verhite was caught in the raiding of a disreputable house. Her husband was away from home at the time, and had her held till he returned. To-day he got back and went to the jail to see her. He walked to her cel and immediately shot he through the heart She died instantly. He made good his erecome. Shot His Wife in Jail.

BRITISH THREATS AGAINST NICARA-GUA NOT YET CARRIED OUT.

Ships, but the People of Corinto

RESISTANCE TO BE OFFERED

Merely Saw a Drill Maneuver.

ARTICLERY PLACED IN POSITION IN THE STREETS OF THE CITY.

Garrison Busy Drilling-800 Soldiers on Guard Under General Bivas-Work of the Diplomates.

NEW YORK, April 27 .- A special cables gram to the World from Corinto, Nicaragua, dated April 26, says: The garrison is drilling constantly. The British have not landed. Artillery has been placed in position down town so as to insure, in case of the landing of an armed British force, that the lives and property of natives and foreigners shall be respected. The excite-

General Rivas, of Mosquito coast fame, arrived to-day with 800 soldiers. When drill calls were heard this morning, foilowed by the lowering of boats from the British war ships, all believed an attack were closed and a crowd collected on the beach. But the spectators were only treated to a magnificent maneuver drill by the ships, under command of Admirel

It is now rumored that a settlement will be made and that the ships will soon

A special from Leon, Nicaragua, April 26, says: The troops are ordered to be ready to march on an hour's notice. A semi-official telegram from Managua says the government is ready to pay the money England asks, but objects to making the apology demanded. A telegram to that ef-

A special to the World from Managua April 26, says: Foreign Minister Matus and British Minister Gosling conferred this morning after the latter wired to London. This gave rise to rumors that a settlement had been reached. A report is current this afternoon that a settlement will be made within a few hours.

Foreign Minister Matus says he has no fear of any difficulty; that the government is doing all that is possible to bring about a peaceful and honorable arrangement. The British minister says: "I told you

there would be no fighting." Bayard Very Diplomatic. LONDON, April 26 .- In well-informed English quarters here to-day it is declared that the British ultimatum to Nicaragua has not been modified; that Admiral Stephenson has not been cabled to extend the time granted Nicaragua within which to pay the indemnity of \$75,000 demanded by Great Britain, and, in the absence of definite news, it is believed the Admiral has already occupied Corinto. The belief is also expressed here that the Nicaraguan government will not yield to the demands

of Great Britain until compelled to do so,

in order to avoid being forced to resign United States Embassador Bayard was questioned this morning in regard to a dispatch from Washington stating that he ble yesterday with the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Gresham, and that as a result Admiral Stephenson had been instructed to delay the enforcement of the ultimatum until midnight to-night. Mr. Bayard said he could make no statement in regard to the reported communications from Mr. Gresham, as, if such communications were received, they were of a confii-

In regard to a dispatch from Managua to the New York World, saying that the Nicaraguan government had assurances that it would receive from voluntary subscriptions more than enough to pay the British claim within the time allowed by the ultimatum, Mr. Bayard remarked that he was glad to see that the people of Nicaragua were so ready to offer money with

which to pay the indemnity. There appears in the Standard a letter, signed "Ex-Consul," alleging that American intrigues are at the bottom of the Nicaraguan difficulty, America regarding the Central American states as proteges that will some day be annexed or incorporated into the United States.

No News Received by Dr. Gusman. WASHINGTON, April 26 .- Up to a late hour to-night, Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, had not received any dispatches from his government indicating what, if anything has transpired in connection with the British ultimatum. A difference of opinion exists in diplomatic circles as to the precise time at which the ultimatum expires, some persons holding to the belief that it expired last night at midnight, while others contended that midnight to-night marked the limit. From the cables so far received by Dr. Guzman he is of opinion that the limit of time was up at midnight last night, but in the absence of any later news, he thinks that some additional time -probably twenty-four hours-has been granted to Nicaragua within which to ly killed by Constable John Bludworth, make an answer. He is, however, in the while resisting arrest. Smith came to the | dark as to what really has occurred. The minister seems to believe the matter will be settled, but in what manner and on what terms, he does not advance an opinion. Some recent statements have appeared intimating that Nicaragua was disposed to criticise the course of the United States in not adopting energetic steps in her behalf. Dr. Guzman wishes it clearly understood, however, that it is not for Micaragua or for him as its representative to question in the slightest way the kindly disposition of this country and as a matter of fact the minister feels gratified at the consideration which has been shown him and his government at a time of grave emergency,

HANDS OFF VENEZUELA. Cleveland, Gresham and Bayard Pre-

paring to Checkmate Britain. WASHINGTON, April 26 .- In explanation of the refusal of the administration to entertain Nicaragua's appeal for prolearned that the United States is reserving its energies so as to deal with the Ven lan question becomingly when the crisis there, which cannot much longer be averted, is reached. The British government has been given to understand that the United

states does not take lesue with it as to